CASINO-S-Erminie.
DALT'S THEATRE-7:45-The Great Ruby. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine

EMPIRE THEATRE-8:20-His Excellency the Gover PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-De Wolf Hopper

GARRICK THEATRE-8:10-Zata GRAND OPERA HOUSE -S - The Meddler. HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA - S:15 - A Beign of Ecror. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-Camil MERALD SQUARE THEATRE-5:15-An Arabian Cirl. KEITH'S-Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8:15-Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 to 11-Electrical Show. NEW-YORK THEATRE-7:45-The Man in the Moon. PASTOR'S-10:30 to 11-Continuous Performance. WALLACK'S-8:20-My Cousin.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Advices from Auckland said that the Samoan Commission reached Apia on May 13. — The Filipino Commissioners left Ma-nila. — Two unsuccessful attempts to float the steamer Paris were made. Emilio Cas telar, the well-known Spanish orator and sales man, died at Murcia. — Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent a dispatch to Jamalca's Governor asking him to send two representatives to confer with the State Department regarding reciprocity with the United States. — Rosa Bonheur was reported to be seriously iii. seriously ill.

pomestic—The Navy Department received word from Admiral Kautz of the arrival of the Joint High Commission in Samoa; officials believe that the crisis in the Islands has passed.

The Legislature passed the new Franchise Tax act, and it is now in the Governor's hands.

Professor Arthur T. Hadley was elected president of Yale University, to succeed Timothy Dwight.

At the Presbyterian General Assembly, the case of Dr. McGiffert aroused animated debate, but was finally referred to the New-York Presbytery after Dr. Shaw and James Yereance had contradicted each other.

Nothing was accomplished at the conference of members of the Democratic National Committee in St. Louis; a banquet was held in the evening, at which Mr. Bryan spoke.

The National Peace Jubilee in Washington closed.

The aeventy-fifth anniversary of the American The seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Sunday school Union ended in Philadelphia.

Sunday school Union ended in Philadelphia.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher.

Winners at Mohris Park: Fast Black, Cesarion,
His Royal Highness, Jean Beraud, Fluke, Jefferson. — Charles M. Winant, charged with attempting to bribe a member of the Kings County
Grand Jury of March, 1898, was acquitted last
night by a jury in Part IV of the Supreme
Court, in Brooklyn, Justice Keogh presiding.

— The resignations of five officers of the 65th
Regiment were announced, — The last commencement of the Woman's Medical College of
the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children was held at Mendelssohn Hall. — The the New-York Infirmary for Women and dren was held at Mendelssohn Hall. dren was held at Mendelssohn Hall. The African Methodist Episcopal Conference had a lively debate over a report condemning lynching in the South. A dinner in h mor of Senator Ford and Assemblyman Fallows was given at the Lenex Lyceum by the Republican organization of the XXIst Assembly District. Directors and officers were elected for the National Tube Company. Two lives were lost in an Tube Company. Two lives were lost early morning fire in West Forty-ninfh-st.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest 73 degrees; lowest, 53; average, 63%.

THE NEW FORD BILL. The amended Ford bill was passed by both houses of the Legislature yesterday, thus secur ing beyond doubt the taxation of local franchises. Simultaneously the shares of the local traction companies advanced from two to four points in price on the Stock Exchange. The corporation attorneys who have been going into hysterics about "confiscation," "Socialism," "attacks on the security of investment" and "the crime of wealth" are made to look a trifle silly by the coincidence. After all the shouting and parade of bugaboos it appears that men whose business it is to know values contemplate the taxation of property in franchises with the same calmness and confidence with which they accept the taxation of property in bonds and buildings. Doubtless the men who have long escaped paying their fair share for the support of the government that protected them and gave them a chance to make money would have been glad of continued exemption. That was only human nature. But with the imposition of the tax nobody sees them surrendering their franchises, tearing up their rails or even throwing over their stocks at a sacrifice. They know too well the value of the franchises they hold to let the bill which was going to "drive away capital" and "discourage investment" interfere even for

a day with their money-making operations. The passage of the new bill is a great victory for the Governor over corporate opposition to taxation on any terms and organization reluctance to taxation in the form approved by him He has been master of the situation at every stage of the proceedings. In the regular session he forced the tricksters and pettifoggers to agree to such franchise taxation as it was then possible to secure, and then with unconventional directness he took advantage of the first opportunity to provide safeguards against possible abuse in the application of the bill, while retain ing its substance unimpaired. It will be said that he extorted the amendments from the Legislature. If so, it was an extortion that bore the marks of statesmanship, for it is statesmanship of a decidedly practical sort that can use instruments placed in its hands to secure so completely a radical reform. Doubtless the Governor's own ideas on taxation changed as he studied the subject. He says so himself. But that is no discredit to him. The people did not elect Mr. Roosevelt Governor expecting him to be a professor of political economy, but expecting him to be a courageous and alert guardian of their interests, quick to grasp every successive opportunity to benefit them, as he did in dealing with the original Ford bill, and then in modifying it to meet objections which were only brought

Those modifications have already been discussed at length in The Tribune. They are all amendments of expediency rather than of principle. One of them, that providing for the defluction from the tax of the gross amount of any rentals now paid for franchises, we have thought an uncalled-for concession as likely to promote as to remove inequality of taxation. This, however, is one of the questions of detail connected with the law that can only be solved finally by experience, and if the concession disarms opposition and makes smoother the introduction of the great reform it justifies itself. The other new features are of practical utility. It is wise to put the bill into effect so that franchises in all parts of the State will pay their first tax in a year in advance of others. Doubtless much | not be misapplied if given to Emilio Castelar. trouble will be avoided also by the centraliza- | There has been no man more worthy of it in the

bill was all right. If the local assessor is good enough to value the property of individuals he is good enough to deal with corporations, but the practical difficulties of assessing franchises extending through different jurisdictions are great, and the danger of the misuse of the

power in some localities could not be ignored. We believe that the Governor would have been perfectly justified in signing the Ford bill as it came to him. Instead of doing so he has secured its revision in a spirit of fairness to the corporations, untainted by the least subservience to them, that ought to reconcile them to the tax and must dissipate any fears that property in this State is to be made to pay anything but a just tax on its value, assessed with the most scrupulous care to avoid even the suspicion of double taxation or oppression.

THE OUTLOOK IN SAMOA.

News from Samoa is satisfactory. Peace has prevailed, unbroken, since the last report The Commissioners of the Treaty Powers have arrived and begun work. They are now the sole lawful rulers of the islands. The consular and other officers are apparently acting in harmonious subordination to them. The natives remain quiet, and will probably accept whatever settlement of affairs the Commissioners agree upon. It is said that while Matasfa will probably obey the orders of the Commis sion he may not compel his followers to disarm unless the Malletoans are also disarmed. It is entirely conceivable that the Commission will require both those factions, and all others, to give up their arms. There is no good reason why they should be permitted to carry arms. The only use of them is to kill men with. There are few greater evils than to put the deadly inventions of modern science into the hands of un-

The rumor that the Commissioners will approve the course of Admiral Kautz may or may not be true. Evidently it is merely a rumor, since the deliberations of the Commissioners arkept secret. What grounds there are for it are not made known in the dispatches which have come to hand. It will be gratifying and, we may add, not unexpected, if it shall prove to be true. With all allowances for possible excess of zeal or error of judgment in minor matters, we have not been able to regard Admiral Kautz's conduct as other than in the main right, prope and necessary. It is easy to understand that of ficials of other Powers on the spot, under the in fluence of recent unpleasant occurrences, might honestly, though mistakenly, view them in a different light. It is also easy to see how men representing all three Powers, going thither with minds entirely free from bias, might agree in approving what he has done. That, however, is matter for future consideration, when the actual conclusions of the Commissioners are re-

What seems practically assured is that peace will be naintained and at least a modus vivendi will be established. We are not over-optimistic as to the permanent workings of the tripartite control. It has always been a source of friction. and probably always will be. That does not, however, mean that it will ever lead to an open rupture. Friction does not necessarily mean clashing. The present duty is to maintain the tripartite system until-if ever-it can be replaced with a better one, and while it is maintained to keep the inevitable friction at a minimum. That is the work which the Commissioners have in hand, and which, we venture to be lieve, they will satisfactorily perform.

EMILIO CASTELAR.

The name of Emilio Castelar has long been a gemory. It has been a splendid memory, perhaps the most splendid of modern times in Spain. But it has been nothing more. For the best part of a quarter of a century he has been a spectator where he was once the foremost actor. deed. For that he was not to be blamed. He knave unworthy of further consideration save an echoing voice where he was once a puissant had dobe country. If that mercurial land turned from him it left him steadfast on the heights and itself descended into the valley. It could not realize his ideals, and he would not stoop from them. That is why he has not for a score of years been a considerable force in Spanish politics. That is why he was not in his later years the admirable exponent of Spain and of the interests of Spain that he was in the years when as a correspondent of The Tribune he so luminously made the ancient kingdom known to the people of the young Republic. But the fact that his active career was short, and the time of his retirement long, will not be set down to his dis-

Two dramatic incidents mark the Alpha and Omega of Castelar's life work. One was his entry upon public life. To paraphrase an historic saying, he rose to make a speech and sat down famous. That is literally true. He was unknown outside of his own family and narrow circle of friends when, without premeditation, he sprang to his feet in a great public gathering and burst into a strain of that eloquence of which the sonorous Castilian tongue is so fine a vehicle. The next morning his name was familiar to every newspaper reader on the Continent. After that his career was not, until the end, sensational. He was a Republican. But he was of great frankness and costly expenditure to not, as were so many so-called Republicans in Spain and elsewhere in Europe, a rioter or a conspirator. He was a man of thought, but at the same time a man of action; and he was a man of progress and at the same time a man of peace. Such combinations are not sufficiently commonplace, in Spain or elsewhere, to be passed by unnoticed. The second and final incident was even more impressive than the first. The wretched, incompetent Cortes got things into a terrible muddle. Cuba was in revolt, the Carlists were rampant, the realm toppling on the verge of anarchy. In one last spasm of instinct-not of reason, it was incapable of thatthe Cortes made Castelar Dictator and then obliterated itself! And Castelar saved Spain. We may say he violated his Republican principles, and tyrannized over Cuba, and treated the United States ungraciously. Yes. But not a Spanish statesman, any more than any one else can make an omelet without breaking eggs. He did not deny the charge of inconsistency. "Have I the right," he demanded, "to prefer my reputation to the salvation of my country?" There have been few statesmen in any country in any century who have taken a more heroic attitude. And he fulfilled his words. He saved Spain. The Cortes, resurrecting itself for a moment, cursed him and drove him from the office he had honored. And then Don Manuel Pavia finished the Cortes with a bayonet's point.

Since that time, as we have said, Castelar has been chiefly a memory. But posterity will not, as he with noble defiance declared it might, pronounce its anathema against him. It will forget his errors and immortalize his virtues. The former were few and slight. The latter were many and of noble proportions. It is not easy for men of a calm, cool, Northern temperament to sympathize with or to understand the flery, mercurial, impulsive men of the South. But there were traits in Castelar's character that | of only about 10 per cent in iron not used for appeal to universal humanity. There were deeds in his career, even in that four months' Dictatorship, that cannot fail of appreciation wherever men have hearts in their bodies and brains in their skulls. The title "great" is often the same fiscal year and not have some assessed | given to men with little discrimination. It will

RESPONSIBILITY IN LUZON.

General MacArthur's report on the outbreak of February last is one of the most interesting locuments we have had from Manila for a long ime. We cannot call it news exactly, for it contains little that was not already known. But it is corroboration and confirmation of forher news of the most effective kind. It will be emembered that when the trouble began at Manila in February last announcement was made that the Tagals had assumed the aggressive, apparently after full preparation. The Tagals themselves, however, and their sympahizers and allies in this country, declared that such was not the case, but that the United States troops had wantonly, wickedly and most unnecessarily made the attack upon the inoffensive natives, apparently with the intention of committing wholesale massacres of them. Our Government and its accredited representatives at Manila were entegorically accused of having eliberately plotted and provoked the breach of peace for the purpose of bringing on a war of spollation and conquest. These infamous libels were not, of course, widely believed; no more widely than the later fictions about the universal butchery of prisoners. But they were widely circulated and put upon permanent record. Now come the documents in the case, vindi-

cating our Government and Army, and fixing the responsibility upon the Tagals. General MacArthur tells how the Tagals were violating necessary military rules. He gives the text of the letter in which he called the attention of the Tagal commander to those violations. He gives the text of the Tagal commander's reply. Observe its tone. There is no denial of the charges. There is no attempt to excuse them. There is no endeavor to establish the right of the Tagals to cross the lines at will. There is substantial admission that the charges were true, that the violations complained of were offensive and grievous, and that the American commander was in the right, and would be in the right if he fulfilled his threat to take summary action if the offences were repeated. And finally General MacArthur tells of the prompt renewal of the offences by the Tagals, and of the extensive and apparently prearranged outbreak of the Tagals in response to the lawful action of the American sentries. The story is complete in narrative and in logic. It fixes unerringly the responsibility for the outbreak upon the Tagals themselves. It will be accepted as entirely conclusive of the whole matter, excepting by those interesting philanthropists who regard American patriotism as the sum of human villanies. They will probably contend to their dying day that General MacArthur forged Colonel San Miguel's letter, and that he wantonly ordered our troops to begin the fighting in order to replenish his private larder with pate de fole gras made of Tagal children's livers.

Nor does the significance of the report stop there. It demonstrates not only that the Tagals began the trouble, but that they did so in a way that indicated their unfitness for self-government and their unworthiness to be parties to ordinary negotiations. Had they openly rebelled against the presence of United States troops in Luzon and undertaken to expel them, their conluct would have been straightforward if not otherwise commendable. But they did not. They maintained a profession of friendly acquiscence in the status quo. Yet they persisted in surreptitiously violating its conditions. When their misdeeds were complained of they, or their responsible head, practically acknowledged them and promised amendment. Then they went right on sinning, and the moment an attempt was made to enforce reliaw they burst into general revolt. Whether Colonel San Mi guel was in the conspiracy or whether he was sincere in his note and in his desire to preserve order we do not undertake to judge. It is immaterial. If he was in the conspiracy he was a well. He had deserved well of his at the end of a bayonet or a rope. If he was sincere, then, he was a commander without power over his own men, and a government that cannot control its own people is to be dealt with in only one way. General MacArthur's report makes it clear that the Tagais are responsible for all the trouble that has occurred in Luzon, and also that the American authorities are completely justifiable in all that they have done.

A GREAT INDUSTRY WORTHILY REPORTED.

The official report of the American Iron and Steel Association for 1898, including, as usual, foreign iron and steel statistics, has been issued by the general manager, James M. Swank, several months earlier than the report for 1897 was issued, but is even more full of information than usual. These annual reports of this manufacturing industry, greater than all others and producing an almost incalculable variety of products, with possibilities of overlapping and duplication which it requires the greatest labor and skill to avoid, come always as a rebuke to some other industries which constantly ask public appreciation and favor, but refuse to make public any accurate information of their progress. It is an honor to the association and to Mr. Swank as its manager for many years that this policy give the country definite knowledge of its business has never been interrupted, but has contributed not a little to the splendid triumphs which that industry has achieved over a competition for a long time more severe than most other industries had to face. It is a policy which has its reward in a constant and growing National pride in success attained.

Last year was the most successful in the entire history of the business. While the home demand was large and the consumption in the manufacture for the first time exceeded twelve million tons of pig, a million per month, the production was so heavy that prices were kept remarkably low throughout the year, and foreign markets were sought with a measure of success never attained or approached before. Nor were low prices a cause of disaster, as the increasing output proved, and the record of failures shows in this industry an aggregate of defaulted liabilities less than half those of any of the previous five years, except 1895, and only \$2,100,000, against \$4,100,000, in that year. The low prices did not prevent large expansion in productive power, which has been most important for the country during this year, with its unprecedented demand. It prevented the advance in the wages of labor which has been generally given since this year brought better returns to producers. and yet the wages of 1898 would not have been called low a few years ago.

Particulars of great interest in connection with the recent consolidation of works, especially in this industry, are given in the report this year. The production in various forms is shown with greater detail than ever, so that the accounts of output controlled by this or that accounts of output controlled by this or that consolidation can be compared with the total output in the country. The production of pigiron increased 22 per cent, but the production of steel increased 24.8 per cent, leaving an increase steel-making. The most striking feature of the whole report is that the production of Bessemer steel increased less than the production of pigiron, only 20.7 per cent, while the output of openhearth steel increased 37.6 per cent, more than that of any kind of product separately stated. This is doubtless due to the fact that engineers at Santingo."

tion of assessment. The principle of the original | Spain of his time, and there have been few in all | Bessemer steel for some important uses, so that hearth steel required, and railroads are said to have found consumption of rails in use much more rapid since the Bessemer steel was made by the later, more rapid and economical

processes. It will be noticed with some surprise that the production of rails did not increase as much as that of pig-iron, notwithstanding the large domestic and a doubled foreign demand. Prices were lower during nearly all the year than in 1897, and it is possible that expectation of still lower prices somewhat retarded buying until it was too late to fill orders before the year ended. But another feature which will cause some surprise is that the production of structural forms did not increase as much as that of iron, but only 20 per cent. It is not unlikely that the extravagance of building in 1897 caused a natural reaction. So overproduction in that year was probably the cause of a great decrease in the output of nalls, in wire about 17 per cent and in cut about 16 per cent, in both 2,100,000 kegs. But in spite of these facts the consumption of iron in all forms became larger than ever, increasing 2,624,000 tons, or about 26 per cent. considerably more than the production of pig. In timplates the production increased about 27 per cent, in wire rods not used for nails about 30 per cent, and in a great variety of products classed with bars and hoops almost 30 per cent. As this latter class alone includes more than a quarter of the entire output in tonnage, it is evident that the consumption for machinery, agricultural and other, for cars and vessels, and for many uses not separately recognized in the statistics as yet, was surprisingly large. It is worth remembering that in these same forms of production there has been less success in efforts for consolidation than in almost any other ex-

Palma was the whole Cuban Junta, but we are not prepared to believe Gomez was quite the whole Cuban Army.

A Manila arch at the Seventy-second-st. Park entrance would be the right ornament in the right place, and even the anti-imperialist, if at all reasonable, ought not to find fault with the

The people at the last election gave token that one Van Wyck in office was all they could stand at one time. With two hundred poolrooms running wide open, it is evident that a single representative of the family is enough. With another in another chair of authority the condition of things can only be conjectured, but that it would be lively and propitious to the views of the Mahoneys and their partners, in office and out, there can be no doubt.

"Don't pinch anybody who'll squeal!" That is about the sum and substance of the police or-der to the gambling-house keepers to close

A German authority praises our Navy for Its technical ability, but expresses a fear lest the larger subjects of strategy, etc., may be slighted. We have an idea that American strategy was all right at both Manila and Santiago.

PERSONAL.

Professor George Frederic Barker, who has just been elected an honorary member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, has held the chair of physics in the University of Pennsylvania since and is a graduate of the scientific department of Yale, and was for several years an assistant there in chemistry. In 1860 he became an assistant in chemistry in the Harvard Medical School, and a chemistry in the Harvard Medical School, and a year later became professor of natural science. He was professor in chemistry at the Albany Medical College, and at the Western University of Pennsylvania, going to Yale in 1865, where he held the chair of physics until he went to Pennsylvania. He is a member of the French Legion of Honor, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Academy of Science and the American Philosophical Society. He has a wide reputation as an author and writer, and has made a number of valuable contributions to scientific knowledge by his original investigations. His experiments with liquid air have won him considerable distinction.

Dr. H. M. Hiller, of Philadelphia, who returned last November from a long exploration of Borneo and brought with them valuable collections in many branches of ethnology and natural history, having traversed country that no other white me had covered, have arranged the itinerary of anhad covered, have arranged the linerary of another trip of scientific exploration. Two weeks will be spent in Ceylon, then they will go to Calcutta, which they expect to reach about August I. The trip will consume at least a year. The bulk of the scientific work will be in anthropology and ethnology, and will be done in the northern part of Burmah, among the Naga tribes, and the Lushais, neither of whom have been much studied. It is possible, also, that they may enter Thibet. The results of the trip to Borneo are at the University of Pennsylvania.

"During the War of the Rebellion," explains The Kansas City Journal," "one Captain W. A. Peffer was a brave soldier, a loyal patriot, and an ardent follower of the flag. His few years of coquetting with Populism did not serve to dim his coqueiting with Populism did not serve to dim his patriotism or change his love for his native land. Believing always in the splendid destiny of his country, he saw with dismay that his party was being led into an attitude hostile to National growth and progress, and, furthermore, that both Democracy and Populism were coming to stant for a breach of National honor, a forsaking of National duty, and the annulment of sacred treaty obligations."

By the death of James Schoolbred Gibbes, Charleston, S. C., that city, as residuary legatee under the will of Mr. Gibbes's father, will receive \$100,000 bequeathed to found an art school and women's library. The will was probated near twenty years ago. The University of Ottawa will, at the commence-

ment exercises on June 21, confer the degree of f Laws on Lord Minte, the Governor-Gen-Canada.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

has just returned from the Philippines, says in "The Independent": "The payment of the \$20,000,-600 for the Philippines is a mere bagatelle compared to their real value. That sum would hardly pay for the public property and real estate which we get from Spain. The wealth of the islands is well known, and in the future they may control the commerce of the East. There are over one thousand separate islands, having an area of 100,000 to 115,990 square miles, nearly equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland; a population of 8,000,090, an annual foreign trade of \$50,000,000, or one-fifth that of the Japanese Empire, and controlling the approaches of \$500,000,000 of foreign trade with 500,-000,000 Asiatics. To acquire control over such an important archipelago means a mighty step in advance for the United States, and an expansion of our trade which cannot well be measured in dollars

That Was High Enough.—Father—What! another dressmaker's bill? My dear girl, you should fix your mind on something higher than dress. Daughter—So I have, papa. I've got my mind fixed on a love of a hat in a downtown milliner's window, and, just think, it's only \$1998. You'll get it for me, won't you, papa, dear?—(Chicago Yows.

The Anglican Bishop of Labrador says that his diocese extends to the North Pole.

"The father," says "The Detroit Free Press," "is

veteran of the Civil War, and the son helped settle things in Cuba.

gentleman at dinner the other day. to go over and clean out a lot of halfbreeds and heathens. We fought as brave a lot of men as ever strapped on a knapsack or pulled a trigger, and we didn't come home kicking because our bill of fare wasn't up to that of a \$5-a-day hotel."

'Oh, I guess you did your share of kicking, from what I read. And I guess you didn't strike any-

'Papa,' said little Johnny from near the foot of have of late found more objection than before to the table, 'do you mean that a man that was

wounded or killed in your war was any more woundeder or killeded than they was in brother

The older veteran simply hotsted his napkin on his fork, and the Cuban hero smilingly acknowl-

edged the surrender."

Of course, a witness in court ought to teil the exact truth, but sometimes, as in this instance, he can convey a very clear impression without being quite definite:

Attorney—You say you saw shots fired?

Witness—You say

Witness-Yes, sir. Attorney-How near were you to the scene of the

Witness-When the first shot was fired, ten feet rom the shooter.
Attorney—Ten feet. Well, now, tell the Court where you were when the second shot was fired.
Witness—I didn't measure the distance.
Attorney—Speaking approximately, how far

should you say?
Witness-Well, it approximated to half a mile.—
(Youth's Companion.

The gun now being built at the Watervillet Arnal, which will be mounted at the Sandy Hook defences after its test-firings in September, will be the largest service gun in the world, and it will have a muzzle energy equivalent to the ramming power of the battle-ship Oregon going at a 14knot speed. The steel ingot from which the main tube was constructed weighed 111.15 tons. The following table shows the comparative dimensions of the largest guns in the British, German and United

United States, 10 Length (feet and inches). 10 Length (feet and inches). 10 Length (feet and inches). 12 Weight of gun (1078). 125 Weight of projectic (pounds) 2 400 Length (feet) 2 200 Length (feet) 2 200 Length (feet). 10 Length (feet) 2 200 Le

NO CANONICAL COMPULSION.

BISHOP WHITEHEAD TAKES ISSUE WITH BISHOP POTTER.

There is no abatement in the controversy which is being waged over the advancement of Dr. Briggs to the priesthood by Bishop Potter. The Living Church," of Chicago, says that it has "aroused an intense feeling throughout the Church. At the bottom of this feeling is the conviction that this ordination is one of the steps by which the Church is being corrupted, her formularies stripped of definite meaning and her character transformed."

"The Churchman," of New-York, which will be issued to-day, contains the following letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg:

Bishop of Pittsburg:

To the Editor of The Churchman.

In the letter of the Bishop of New-York given to the press, in which he gives his reasons for proceeding with the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Briggs, he urges the mandatory character of the canons as leaving him no discretion if certain testimonials were presented and formalities observed.

This was startling to me, as I had always supposed that there was no power, civil or ecclesiastical, which could compel a bishop to "lay hands" on any person whom, for any reason, he judged unworthy, notwithstanding testimonials. Of course, there might be suits for libel, etc., and possibly fines or damages to be paid; but no authority. I thought, could say: "You must ordain a man, whether you deem it best for the Church or not." So I have consulted the canons, and am relieved to find that my impression was correct. There is absolutely no such word as shall used with reference to the ordination of a priest; and with reference to the ordinatio Bishop, in the most solemn act of his office, is left absolutely free in fore conscientie, to withhold ordination, subject, no doubt to civil penalty, if he acts unjustly, but not compelled by the Church's law to do that which his judgment condemns.

CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD,

Pittsburg, May 22, 1896.

THE REV. MR. SCHERMERHORN'S REPLY

AN ANSWER TO THE REV. DR. THOMAS RICHEY'S PERSONAL ATTACK. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your paper, as all the others of the city, pub-

ished a recent attack upon my theology by a learned and revered professor of the General Theogical Seminary. Though silence on my part might seem to give consent. I refused the solicitations of many reporters to make reply before the storm that was raging about Dr. Briggs had blown over. But now I deem it would be unjust to myself and to those whom I represent not to explain, to whomsomay concern, the main charges publicly made through your paper and others of the city: First-Not a single copy of my newly published volumes has been "sent" or "distributed" to any

professor or student of the General Theological Seminary or any other seminary, or to any individual (other than reviewers and personal friends), except as they were directly ordered through the publishers (George P. Putnam's Sons). Second-I am an "out and out Unitarian" only in the sense of the opening words of both of our great creeds. 'I believe in one God, the Father Almighty," and in strenuously affirming that all who

thus believe, in the clear and unquestionable sense of the Bible, are my Christian brethren, whether found in so-called Unitarian or whatever churches. Third-I "reject the Trinity" only in its tri-personal sense. As an ancient and well-nigh universal term to express the threefold revelation of the "One God." I cling to it and cannot do without it. Fourth-I "deny the Creeds" only in the sense of insisting upon interpreting them in the light of the Bible. "so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man," as the Prayer-book teaches me to affirm.

Fifth-I am "a renegade" only in the sense that I have always hastened to stand with whatsoever group or name of religious teachers seemed to me to be representing, at the same time, the highest reverence, deepest scholarship and widest liberty.

Sixth-I am not "a second apostate Julian," inasmuch as the attitude I occupy to-day I have unceasingly occupied in all my public and private relations, from the days when I was a student in the Union Theological Seminary thirty years ago to this day. From public words, published works or private utterances of mine, I challenge any one to produce a sentence that is not in the spirit of this present letter, which represents my attitude to-day. Third-I "reject the Trinity" only in its tri-perletter, which represents my attitude to-day.

M. K. SCHERMERHORN.

All Souls' Church, Madison-ave., May 25, 1839.

A CARD FROM MR. NICHOLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I beg, for the first time, to correct a some

what misleading statement in yesterday's issue of your proverbially accurate paper. "On the day behis submission to the Roman Catholic Church," the item runs, "it is said that Mr. ols was summoned to appear before Bishop Potter to answer charges made against him." Two days previous to my being baptized into the Catholic Church, I received by the latest mail the following note from Bishop Potter:

No. 19 Washington Square North.

May 8, 1899.

Reverend and Dear Sir: Would you be so good is to call at my house on Thursday evening at 15 o'clock? Would you also be so good as to end me word at your early convenience whether our can come, so that I can count on seeing you. Very truly yours.

H. C. POTTER. Very truly yours.

Whatever the errors of my past life may have been, I had neither hint nor intimation that charges were to be preferred against me. For upward of a Father Van Rensselaer and other priests, and occasionally attending Sunday services at St. Francis Xavier's and the Cathedral, for the express purpose of becoming a Catholic, and on Monday fore-noon, the 8th inst, eight hours before receiving Bishop Potter's note. I called on Archbishop Cor-rigan to settle the only two questions I had to ask preparatory to taking the final step. Post-mortem depositions of Protestant Episcopal clergy-men who have become Catholics are by no means

men who have become Catholics are by no mean unheard-of occurrences.

C. W. DE LYON NICHOLS.

Nichols, Conn., May 25, 1899.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Howard and Brander Matthews the completed manuscript of their play based on the life of Peter nyvesant. It was the actor's intention to spend greater portion of the vacation period abroad, he has thought it advisable to change his plans I stay at Cohasset, studying the character of ter the Headstrong. The production of the play be made at Wallack's Theatre in the autumn.

J. H. Gilmour will take the place of Guy Standing in the title part of "His Excellency the Gov-ernor" at the Empire Theatre on Monday evening.

Leo C. Teller, the business manager of Weber & Fields's Music Hall, will have a benefit performance at that house on Sunday evening, in which nu-merous well-known variety performers will appear.

H. B. SEELEY TAKES GOLD CURE.

It became known vesterday that Herbert B. Seeley, who gave the "Seeley dinner" at Sherry's several years ago, which was invaded by Captain Chapman, then in command of the Nineteenth Po-

THE PASSING THRONG.

Frank McLaughlin, publisher of "The Philadelphia Times," is in the city on business. Ha said yesterday that a principal topic of interest in the City of Brotherly Love is

THE PHILADELPHIA under the auspices of the ComEXPOSITION. The Exposition to be given there
under the auspices of the Commercial Museum. The buildings
are rapidly nearing completion;

promises have been obtained for almost all the exhibits desired, and everything is practically in readiness for the great show. Persons who have not followed the preparations closely," said Mr. McLaughlin, "can scarcely anpreciate the magnitude of the Exposition. preciate the magnitude of the Exposition. There will be representatives from nearly every country, large and small, in the world, and in addition to the official delegates, hundreds of commercial organizations from every quarter of the globe will send representatives and establish exhibits. An agent of the Museum, who was sent to Manila several months ago to secure natives and native products for a Philippine exhibit, made an attempt to get Aguinaldo to allow himself to be put on show at the Exposition. So zealous was the agent that he was arrested and thrown into prison. While still in the custody of the Flipinos he wrote a letter to the Museum saying that he did not think Aguinaldo would come, at least not willingly.

"There will be a Midway Plaisance on the grounds which will rival the Midway at the World's Fair, except that there will be no hooches-

grounds which will rival the Midway at the World's Fair, except that there will be no hoochee-coochee dancers. It was urged by some that these should be a feature also, but the moral sentiment of the city was too strong for them."

Despite the fact that the United States Government Lighthouse Department has recently declared itself to be of the opinion that the Marconi system would never be practical

POSSIBILI- for it to use, Thomas R. Mercein, secretary of the Northwestern TIES OF WIRELESS Electrical Association, says that wireless telegraphy is perfect in theory and has been proved practi-cal by the severest tests. Mr. Mer-

celn is a delegate to the Electrical Convention, now being held at the Madison Square Garden, When seen last evening at the Murray Hill Hotel, he said; The scope of wireless telegraphy depends entireupon the degree of perfection which can be at-

tained in the instruments. It has been used across tained in the instruments. It has been used across the English Channel, a distance of thirty miles. Interpassing ships and other obstacles did not interfere with it in the least. Theoretically there is no reason why messages should not be flashed over the ocean in the same way, but the instruments used at present are not sufficiently perfected to permit this. Some of the best taient in the world is at work on the subject, and I believe that it will be a matter of only a few years at most until Marconi's system is conceded to be as practical as the telephone."

Dr. K. Totsuka, a deputy-inspector in the Medical Department of the Japanese Navy, who arrived in this country recently on the Empress of India from Yokohama, is now in

WHAT THE this city. Dr. Totsuka, who has JAPANESE served fifteen years in the navy. THINK OF has been ordered to make a tour of the more important hospitals this country and England for the purpose of learning the improved methods of treat-

ing various kinds of diseases. He will spend two weeks in New-York. From here he will go to washington to confer with the officials of the Medical Department of the United States Navy. After learning what he can on this side of the water, he will sail for Europe, where he will continue his investigations indefinitely. He told a Tribupe reporter vesterfay afternoon at the United States. Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon, at the told a Imperial, that the Japanese officers are loud in their praises of Dewey. They consider him a remarkable combination of officer and diplomat. Dr. Totsuka said that Japan is devoting a great deal of attention to her navy. Remembering that it is only about thirty years old, he thinks that its progress has been phenomenal.

John B. Roach, the shipbuilder, of Chester, Penn., is at the Grand Hotel. Mr. Roach is one of the best-known men in the country in his line of bustness, having built nearly all of the ships of the Mallory company, the SHIPPING New-York and Cuba Mail Line, the

Old Dominion Line, the Ocean Steamship Company and all of the Sound steamers. "The Subsidy bill which is now before Congress is being watched bill which is now before Congress is being watched with much interest by American shipbuliders." said Mr. Roach. "It would be a wonderful boom for us, because lines would be put into operation which under the present circumstances could not be made to pay, and more lines mean more ships to build. About twenty years ago my father started a line to Brazil, with the understanding that the United States would give us a subsidy and the Government of Brazil would do the same. But the subsidy from our own Government was not forthcoming, and the line had to be abandoned. I have no doubt that if the present bill passes it will be re-established."

William R. Calder and John Henderson, of the firm of Calder, Henderson & Livingstone, large lumber dealers in Glasgow, are at the Fifth Avenue having completed a tour Hotel, MODEL TENE- through Wisconsin, Minnesota and

MENT-HOUSES portions of Canada. The opinions IN GLASGOW, they have this, their first visit to flatte ing in the extreme. Mr. Calder said that lumbermen in this country are so rushed with business that his firm is unable to secure all the lumber from here that they would like to get. He talked entertainingly of the City Improvement Trust, of Glasgow, which is buying up the filthy, dilapidated tenement-houses in the slums and erecting in their stead modern tenement-houses, which are bright and airy and have all the latest improvements in sanitation.

sanitation. "The Sait Market," he said, "which was the aristocratic portion of the city a hundred years ago, and which afterward became as low down as it had been high up, has been cleaned out by the Trust and is once more respectable. Anderson Cross, another dirty slum, has been similarly cleansed."

THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER TRIPS.

HE WILL MAKE VISITS TO THE WEST AND NEW-

Washington, May 25 .- President McKinley has positively decided to go as far West this summer as St. Paul, but whether he will go on to Yellow-stone Park and the Pacific Coast depends so much on circumstances that it is now impossible to make a decision. Nor is the date of his visit to St. Paul and Minneapolis yet decided. He intends to be there when the 13th Minnesota and the South Dakota and other regiments arrive on their return from the

quiet as possible. He has accepted invitations for informal receptions at Holyoke and Springfield, and will also visit Smith College, at Northampton as well as Mount Holyoke, at South Hadley, which will be his especial destination.

The G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia in September will be attended by the President.

NEW HOME FOR ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE.

HOUSE IN NEW-ORLEANS PRESENTED FOR USE

New-Orleans, May 25 (Special).—A committee of wealthy Roman Catholics of New-Orleans yesterday purchased for \$18,000 a large house in Esplanade-ave., and tendered the same to Archbishop Chapelle for use as his archiepiscopal palace. The dwelling was erected many years ago, at a cost of \$125,000, and will be put into first-class condition for the occupancy of the prelate. The house at present occupied by the Archbishop is one of the oldest structures in New-Orleans, having been built in 1727 as a convent for the Ursuline Nuns. Later it was for a time the State House, and for a century it has been the abode of the Archbishop of New-Orleans. Monsignor Chapelle has accepted the tribute of his rich friends, but all the business of the diocese will still be transacted from the old archieptscopal palace.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT GOELET.

The funeral of Robert Goelet, who died suddenly on April 27 at Naples, Italy, will be held at 9.39 o'clock to-morrow morning at Trinity Church, New-port. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

DEATH OF CHICAGO CENTENARIAN. Chleago, May 25 (Special).-Mrs. Lucinda Pratt,

who is Chicago's oldest resident, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Bonney. She was one hundred and four years old, and had lived here for forty-seven years. She was born in Massachusetts, and her father was in the Revolution. She married Hosea Pratt in 1820, and went to live on a farm within the present limits of the city of Rochester, N. Y.

OLDEST COLLEGE IN THE SOUTH. Winston, N. C., May 25.-The ninety-seventh an

and session of the Salem Female College, the South's oldest educational institution, closed today, with an address by the Rev. Dr. Stage, of Charlotte. A cable message was read from the principal, the

Rev. J. H. Cleweil, who is attending the General Rev. J. H. Clewell, who is attending the General Moravian Synod, at Herrnhut, Germany. He ex-tended good wishes and congratulations to the graduating class, composed of forty young women, who represent many Southern and several Northern States.

The College Alumnæ Association is raising a fund to build a handsome memorial chapel in 1902, when the school will be 190 years old.